## FIRST REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## SENATE BILL NO. 43

## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Small Business and Industry, February 2, 2017, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

0524S.02C

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 213.010, 213.040, 213.050, 213.055, 213.065, 213.070, 213.075, 213.101, and 213.111, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to unlawful discriminatory practices.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 213.010, 213.040, 213.050, 213.055, 213.065, 213.070,

- 2 213.075, 213.101, and 213.111, RSMo, are repealed and ten new sections enacted
- 3 in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 213.010, 213.040, 213.050, 213.055,
- 4 213.065, 213.070, 213.075, 213.101, 213.111, and 285.575, to read as follows:

213.010. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- 2 (1) "Age", an age of forty or more years but less than seventy years, except
- 3 that it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to require
- 4 the compulsory retirement of any person who has attained the age of sixty-five
- 5 and who, for the two-year period immediately before retirement, is employed in
- 6 a bona fide executive or high policy-making position, if such person is entitled to
- 7 an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit
- 8 sharing, savings or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of such plans,
- 9 of the employer, which equals, in the aggregate, at least forty-four thousand
- 10 dollars;
- 11 (2) "Because" or "because of", the adverse decision or action
- 12 would not have been made or taken but for the employee's protected
- 13 classification. If the decision or action would have been made or taken
- 14 even if the employee did not belong to the protected classification, it
- 15 was not taken because of that classification;

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- 16 (3) "Commission", the Missouri commission on human rights;
- [(3)] (4) "Complainant", a person who has filed a complaint with the commission alleging that another person has engaged in a prohibited discriminatory practice;
- 20 [(4)] (5) "Disability", a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of a person's major life activities, being regarded 2122 as having such an impairment, or a record of having such an impairment, which 23 with or without reasonable accommodation does not interfere with performing the 24 job, utilizing the place of public accommodation, or occupying the dwelling in 25 question. For purposes of this chapter, the term "disability" does not include 26 current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance as such term is 27 defined by section 195.010; however, a person may be considered to have a 28 disability if that person:
- 29 (a) Has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program 30 and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of, and is not currently addicted to, 31 a controlled substance or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and is no 32 longer engaging in such use and is not currently addicted;
- 33 (b) Is participating in a supervised rehabilitation program and is no 34 longer engaging in illegal use of controlled substances; or
- 35 (c) Is erroneously regarded as currently illegally using, or being addicted 36 to, a controlled substance;
  - [(5)] (6) "Discrimination", [any unfair treatment based on] conduct proscribed herein, taken because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, age as it relates to employment, disability, or familial status as it relates to housing;
  - [(6)] (7) "Dwelling", any building, structure or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure or portion thereof;
  - [(7)] (8) "Employer" [includes], a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has six or more employees for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and shall include the state, or any political or civil subdivision thereof, or any person employing six or more persons within the state[, and any person directly acting in the interest of an employer,] but does not include corporations and associations owned and operated by religious or

52 sectarian groups. "Employer" shall not include:

- (a) The United States;
- 54 (b) A corporation wholly owned by the government of the United 55 States:
  - (c) An individual employed by an employer;
- 57 (d) An Indian tribe;

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- (e) Any department or agency of the District of Columbia subject by statute to procedures of the competitive service, as defined in 5 60 U.S.C. Section 2101;
- 61 (f) A bona fide private membership club, other than a labor 62 organization, that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. Section 63 501(c); or
  - (g) Corporations and associations owned or operated by religious or sectarian groups;
  - [(8)] (9) "Employment agency" includes any person or agency, public or private, regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer [and includes any person acting in the interest of such a person];
- 70 [(9)] (10) "Executive director", the executive director of the Missouri 71 commission on human rights;
- 72 **[**(10)**] (11)** "Familial status", one or more individuals who have not attained the age of eighteen years being domiciled with:
  - (a) A parent or another person having legal custody of such individual; or
- (b) The designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person. The protections afforded against discrimination [on the basis] **because** of familial status shall apply to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years;
- [(11)] (12) "Human rights fund", a fund established to receive civil penalties as required by federal regulations and as set forth by subdivision (2) of subsection 11 of section 213.075, and which will be disbursed to offset additional expenses related to compliance with the Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations;
- [(12)] (13) "Labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or for other

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88 mutual aid or protection in relation to employment;

- 89 [(13)] (14) "Local commissions", any commission or agency established prior to August 13, 1986, by an ordinance or order adopted by the governing body 90 91 of any city, constitutional charter city, town, village, or county;
- 92 [(14)] (15) "Person" includes one or more individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, organizations, labor organizations, legal 93 representatives, mutual companies, joint stock companies, trusts, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, fiduciaries, or other organized groups of 95 96 persons;
- [(15)] (16) "Places of public accommodation", all places or businesses 98 offering or holding out to the general public, goods, services, privileges, facilities, 99 advantages or accommodations for the peace, comfort, health, welfare and safety 100 of the general public or such public places providing food, shelter, recreation and amusement, including, but not limited to:
  - (a) Any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;
- 106 (b) Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, or 107 other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, 108 including, but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; 109
  - (c) Any gasoline station, including all facilities located on the premises of such gasoline station and made available to the patrons thereof;
- 112 (d) Any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium, or other place of exhibition or entertainment; 113
- 114 (e) Any public facility owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of this state or any agency or subdivision thereof, or any public corporation; and any 115 such facility supported in whole or in part by public funds; 116
- 117 (f) Any establishment which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by this section or within the premises of 118 119 which is physically located any such covered establishment, and which holds itself 120 out as serving patrons of such covered establishment;
- 121 [(16)] (17) "Rent" includes to lease, to sublease, to let and otherwise to 122 grant for consideration the right to occupy premises not owned by the occupant;
- 123 [(17)] (18) "Respondent", a person who is alleged to have engaged in a

124 prohibited discriminatory practice in a complaint filed with the commission;

125 [(18)] (19) "Unlawful discriminatory practice", any act that is unlawful 126 under this chapter.

213.040. 1. It shall be an unlawful housing practice:

- 2 (1) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, to refuse 3 to negotiate for the sale or rental of, to deny or otherwise make unavailable, a 4 dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry,
- 5 sex, disability, or familial status;
- 6 (2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or 7 privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or 8 facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, religion, national origin, 9 ancestry, sex, disability, or familial status;
- 10 (3) To make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published 11 any notice, statement or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of a 12 dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination [based on] 13 **because of** race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or 14 familial status, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or 15 discrimination;
- 16 (4) To represent to any person because of race, color, religion, national 17 origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or familial status that any dwelling is not 18 available for inspection, sale, or rental when such dwelling is in fact so available;
- 19 (5) To induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling 20 by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood 21 of a person or persons **because** of a particular race, color, religion, national 22 origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or familial status;
- 23 (6) To discriminate in the sale or rental of, or to otherwise make 24 unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any buyer or renter because of a disability of:
  - (a) That buyer or renter;
- 26 (b) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is 27 so sold, rented, or made available; or
  - (c) Any person associated with that buyer or renter;
- 29 (7) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or 30 privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or 31 facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a disability of:
- 32 (a) That person;

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33 (b) A person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is

- 34 so sold, rented, or made available; or
- 35 (c) Any person associated with that person.
- 2. For purposes of this section and sections 213.045 and 213.050, discrimination includes:
- 38 (1) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with the disability,
- 39 reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such
- 40 person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full
- 41 enjoyment of the premises, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may,
- 42 where it is reasonable to do so, condition permission for a modification on the
- 43 renter's agreeing to restore the interior of the premises to the condition that
- 44 existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted;
- 45 (2) A refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies,
- 46 practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such
- 47 person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling; or
- 48 (3) In connection with the design and construction of covered multifamily
- 49 dwellings for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, a failure to design and
- 50 construct those dwellings in such a manner that:
- 51 (a) The public use and common use portions of such dwellings are readily
- 52 accessible to and usable by persons with a disability;
- 53 (b) All the doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises
- 54 within such dwellings are sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with a
- 55 disability in wheelchairs; and
- 56 (c) All premises within such dwellings contain the following features of
- 57 adaptive design:
- a. An accessible route into and through the dwelling;
- b. Light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental
- 60 controls in accessible locations:
- 61 c. Reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab
- 62 bars: and
- d. Usable kitchens and bathrooms such that an individual in a wheelchair
- 64 can maneuver about the space.
- 65 3. As used in subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, the term
- 66 "covered multifamily dwelling" means:
- 67 (1) Buildings consisting of four or more units if such buildings have one
- 68 or more elevators; and
- 69 (2) Ground floor units in other buildings consisting of four or more units.

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70 4. Compliance with the appropriate requirements of the American 71 National Standard for Buildings and Facilities providing accessibility and usability for people with physical disabilities, commonly cited as "ANSI A117.1", 72 73 suffices to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of 74subsection 2 of this section.

- 75 5. Where a unit of general local government has incorporated into its laws the requirements set forth in subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, 76 compliance with such laws shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of that 77 78 subdivision. Such compliance shall be subject to the following provisions:
  - (1) A unit of general local government may review and approve newly constructed covered multifamily dwellings for the purpose of making determinations as to whether the design and construction requirements of subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section are met;
  - (2) The commission shall encourage, but may not require, the units of local government to include in their existing procedures for the review and approval of newly constructed covered multifamily dwellings, determinations as to whether the design and construction of such dwellings are consistent with subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, and shall provide technical assistance to units of local government and other persons to implement the requirements of subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section;
  - (3) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require the commission to review or approve the plans, designs or construction of all covered dwellings, to determine whether the design and construction of such dwellings are consistent with the requirements of subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section.
- 94 6. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to invalidate or limit any law of the state or political subdivision of the state, or other jurisdiction in which 95 this chapter shall be effective, that requires dwellings to be designed and 96 constructed in a manner that affords persons with disabilities greater access than is required by this chapter. 98
- 99 7. Nothing in this section and sections 213.045 and 213.050 requires that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.
- 103 8. Nothing in this section and sections 213.045 and 213.050 limits the 104 applicability of any reasonable local or state restriction regarding the maximum 105 number of occupants permitted to occupy a dwelling, nor does any provision in

this section and sections 213.045 and 213.050 regarding familial status apply with respect to housing for older persons.

- 9. As used in this section and sections 213.045 and 213.050, "housing for older persons" means housing:
- 110 (1) Provided under any state or federal program that the commission 111 determines is specifically designed and operated to assist elderly persons, as 112 defined in the state or federal program;
- 113 (2) Intended for, and solely occupied by, persons sixty-two years of age or 114 older; or
- 115 (3) Intended and operated for occupancy by at least one person fifty-five 116 years of age or older per unit. In determining whether housing qualifies as 117 housing for older persons under this subsection, the commission shall develop 118 regulations which require at least the following factors:
- 120 (a) The existence of significant facilities and services specifically designed 120 to meet the physical or social needs of older persons, or if the provision of such 121 facilities and services is not practicable, that such housing is necessary to provide 122 important housing opportunities for older persons; and
- 123 (b) That at least eighty percent of the units are occupied by at least one 124 person fifty-five years of age or older per unit; and
- 125 (c) The publication of, and adherence to, policies and procedures which 126 demonstrate an intent by the owner or manager to provide housing for persons 127 fifty-five years of age or older.
- 128 10. Housing shall not fail to meet the requirements for housing for older 129 persons by reason of:
- 130 (1) Persons residing in such housing as of August 28, 1992, who do not 131 meet the age requirements of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 9 of this section, 132 provided that new occupants of such housing meet the age requirements of 133 subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 9 of this section; or
- 134 (2) Unoccupied units, provided that such units are reserved for occupancy 135 by persons who meet the age requirements of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 136 9 of this section.
- 11. Nothing in this section or section 213.045 or 213.050 shall prohibit conduct against a person because such person has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, as defined by section 195.010.
- 141 12. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a religious organization,

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142 association, or society, or any nonprofit institution or organization operated, 143 supervised or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society, from limiting the sale, rental or occupancy of dwellings 144 145 which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the 146 same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, unless membership in 147 such religion is restricted on account of race, color, or national origin. Nor shall anything in this chapter prohibit a private club not in fact open to the public, 148 149 which as an incident to its primary purpose or purposes provides lodging which 150 it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental 151 or occupancy of such lodging to its members or from giving preference to its 152 members.

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- 13. Nothing in this chapter, other than the prohibitions against 153 154 discriminatory advertising in subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section, shall 155 apply to:
- 156 (1) The sale or rental of any single family house by a private individual owner, provided the following conditions are met: 157
- 158 (a) The private individual owner does not own or have any interest in 159 more than three single family houses at any one time; and
- (b) The house is sold or rented without the use of a real estate broker, agent or salesperson or the facilities of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings and without publication, posting or mailing of any advertisement. If the owner selling the house does not reside in it at the time of 164 the sale or was not the most recent resident of the house prior to such sale, the exemption in this section applies to only one such sale in any twenty-four-month 166 period; or
  - (2) Rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one of such living quarters as his or her residence.

213.050. It shall be unlawful to deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, [on account] because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or familial status.

213.055. 1. It shall be an unlawful employment practice:

(1) For an employer, because of the race, color, religion, national origin,

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3 sex, ancestry, age or disability of any individual:

- 4 (a) To fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability;
- 8 (b) To limit, segregate, or classify his employees or his employment 9 applicants in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of 10 employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an 11 employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, national origin, sex, 12 ancestry, age or disability;
- 13 (2) For a labor organization to exclude or to expel from its membership any individual or to discriminate in any way against any of its members or 15 against any employer or any individual employed by an employer because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability of any individual; 16 17or to limit, segregate, or classify its membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way which would deprive or tend to 18 19 deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such 20 employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, 2122 religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability; or for any employer, 23 labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training 2425 programs to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, 26 religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other 27 28 training;
  - (3) For any employer or employment agency to print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement or publication, or to use any form of application for employment or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification, or discrimination, because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification or for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his or her race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age as it relates to employment, or disability, or to classify or refer for employment any individual

39 [on the basis] **because** of his **or her** race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability.

- 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to apply different standards of compensation, or different terms, conditions or privileges of employment pursuant to a bona fide seniority or merit system, or a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production or to employees who work in different locations, provided that such differences or such systems are not the result of an intention or a design to discriminate, and are not used to discriminate, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age or disability, nor shall it be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to give and to act upon the results of any professionally developed ability test, provided that such test, its administration, or action upon the results thereof, is not designed, intended or used to discriminate because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability.
- 3. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be interpreted to require any employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee subject to this chapter to grant preferential treatment to any individual or to any group because of the race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability of such individual or group on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number or percentage of persons of any race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability employed by any employer, referred or classified for employment by any employment agency or labor organization, admitted to membership or classified by any labor organization, or admitted to or employed in any apprenticeship or other training program, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of such race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age or disability in any community, state, section, or other area, or in the available workforce in any community, state, section, or other area.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for the state or any political subdivision of the state to comply with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 623 relating to employment as firefighters or law enforcement officers.

213.065. 1. All persons within the jurisdiction of the state of Missouri are free and equal and shall be entitled to the full and equal use and enjoyment within this state of any place of public accommodation, as hereinafter defined,

- 4 without discrimination or segregation [on the grounds] because of race, color,
- 5 religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, or disability.
- 6 2. It is an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, directly or
- 7 indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny any other person, or to attempt to
- 8 refuse, withhold from or deny any other person, any of the accommodations,
- 9 advantages, facilities, services, or privileges made available in any place of public
- 10 accommodation, as defined in section 213.010 and this section, or to segregate or
- 11 discriminate against any such person in the use thereof [on the grounds]
- 12 **because** of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, or disability.
- 3. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a private club, a place
- 14 of accommodation owned by or operated on behalf of a religious corporation,
- 15 association or society, or other establishment which is not in fact open to the
- 16 public, unless the facilities of such establishments are made available to the
- 17 customers or patrons of a place of public accommodation as defined in section
- 18 213.010 and this section.
  - 213.070. 1. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or place of public accommodation:
- 4 (1) To aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the commission of acts prohibited 5 under this chapter or to attempt to do so;
- 6 (2) To retaliate or discriminate in any manner against any other person
- 7 because such person has opposed any practice prohibited by this chapter or
- 8 because such person has filed a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in
- 9 any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted pursuant to
- 10 this chapter;

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- 11 (3) [For the state or any political subdivision of this state to discriminate
- 12 on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age, as it
- 13 relates to employment, disability, or familial status as it relates to housing; or
- 14 (4)] To discriminate in any manner against any other person because of
- 15 such person's association with any person protected by this chapter.
- 16 2. This chapter, in addition to chapter 285 and chapter 287, shall
- 17 provide the exclusive remedy for any and all claims for injury or
- 18 damages arising out of the employment relationship and hereby
  - 9 abrogates any common law causes of action not specifically articulated
- 20 herein.

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action under this chapter, any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful 3 discriminatory practice [may] shall make, sign and file with the commission a verified complaint in writing, within one hundred eighty days of the alleged act of discrimination, which shall state the name and address of the [person] employer, employment agency, labor organization, or place of public accommodation alleged to have committed the unlawful discriminatory practice and which shall set forth the particulars thereof and such other information as may be required by the commission. The complainant's agent, attorney or the attorney general may, in like manner, make, sign and file such complaint. The 10 failure to timely file a complaint with the commission shall deprive the 11 12 commission of jurisdiction to investigate the complaint. The 13 commission shall make a determination as to its jurisdiction with 14 respect to all complaints. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 15 chapter to the contrary, if a complaint is not filed with the commission 16 within one hundred eighty days of the alleged act of discrimination, the 17 commission shall lack jurisdiction to take any action on such a complaint other than to dismiss the complaint for lack of 18 jurisdiction. The failure to timely file a complaint with the commission 19 may be raised as a complete defense by a respondent or defendant at 20 any time, either during the administrative proceedings before the 21commission, or in subsequent litigation, regardless of whether the 22commission has issued the person claiming to be aggrieved a letter 2324 indicating his or her right to bring a civil action and regardless of whether the employer asserted the defense before the commission. 25

2. Any complaint which is filed with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or other federal agencies with which the commission has a work-sharing or deferral agreement, or with a local commission which has been certified as substantially equivalent by the commission, shall be deemed filed with the commission on the date that such complaint is received by such federal agency or local commission. A copy of all complaints filed with a local commission with the authority to enforce the provisions of this chapter is to be forwarded to the commission within seven days of the filing thereof with such local commission. If a local commission has jurisdiction to hear a complaint filed with the commission, such complaint shall be deemed to have been filed with the commission on the date on which such complaint was filed with the commission. The commission shall, within seven days of the receipt of a

38 complaint which a local commission has jurisdiction to hear, forward a copy 39 thereof to such local commission.

- 3. After the filing of any complaint, the executive director shall, with the assistance of the commission's staff, promptly investigate the complaint, and if the director determines after the investigation that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complaint, the executive director shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unlawful discriminatory practice complained of by conference, conciliation and persuasion, and shall report the results to the commission. The investigation, determination of probable cause and conciliation shall be conducted according to such rules, regulations and guidelines as the commission shall prescribe.
- 4. A person who is not named as a respondent in a complaint, but who is identified as a respondent in the course of investigation, may be joined as an additional or substitute respondent upon written notice, pursuant to such rules, regulations, and guidelines as the commission shall prescribe. Such notice, in addition to complying with the requirements of such rules, regulations, and guidelines, shall also state the reason why the person to whom the notice is addressed has been joined as a party.
- 5. In case of failure to eliminate such discriminatory practice as found in the investigation, if in the judgment of the chairperson of the commission circumstances so warrant, there shall be issued and served in the name of the commission, a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint, as it may have been amended, requiring the person named in the complaint, hereinafter referred to as "respondent", to answer the charges of the complaint at a hearing, at a time and place to be specified in the notice, before a panel of at least three members of the commission sitting as the commission or before a hearing examiner licensed to practice law in this state who shall be appointed by the executive director and approved by the commission. The place of the hearing shall be in the office of the commission or such other place designated by it, except that if the respondent so requests, in writing, the hearing shall be held in the county of such person's residence or business location at the time of the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice. A copy of the notice shall also be served on the complainants.
- 6. In all cases where a written notice of hearing has been issued and a party has not elected the option to proceed in circuit court as set forth in section 213.076, the procedures set forth for a hearing shall apply.

- 7. The commission shall be a party to the action and shall be represented before the panel or the hearing examiner by the office of the attorney general or, when so delegated by the attorney general, a staff attorney of the commission. Neither the hearing examiner nor any member of the panel shall have participated in the investigation of the complaint. Evidence concerning endeavors at conciliation shall be excluded.
  - 8. The respondent may file a written verified answer to the complaint and appear at the hearing in person or otherwise with or without counsel, and submit testimony. At the discretion of the hearing examiner or the panel, the complainant may be allowed to intervene, thereby becoming a party to the action with the right to present testimony in person or by counsel, provided the complainant at all times shall be treated as a party for the purpose of discovery and the taking of depositions. The commission or complainant intervenor shall have the power to reasonably and fairly amend any complaint, and the respondent shall have like power to amend any answer. The testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and be transcribed.
  - 9. In any contested case before the commission, any party may take and use written interrogatories, requests for production of documents and other materials, and requests for admissions, and all other forms of discovery authorized by rules of civil procedure in the same manner, upon, and under the same conditions, and upon the same notice, as is or may hereafter be provided for with respect to the taking and using of written interrogatories, requests for production of documents and other materials, and requests for admissions, and all other forms of discovery authorized by rules of civil procedure in civil actions in the circuit court. The panel or hearing examiner shall have the authority to impose sanctions in the same manner as set forth in the rules of civil procedure.
- 100 10. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided by chapter 101 536.
- 11. When the case is heard by a panel of the commission, the chairperson of the commission shall select the hearing panel and the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall have full authority to call and examine witnesses, admit or exclude evidence and rule upon all motions and objections. The panel shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and if, upon all the evidence at the hearing, the panel finds:
- 108 (1) That a respondent has engaged in an unlawful discriminatory practice 109 as defined in this chapter, the commission shall issue and cause to be served on

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110 the respondent an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the unlawful discriminatory practice. The order shall require the respondent to take such affirmative action, as in the panel's judgment will implement the purposes 112 of this chapter, including, but not limited to, payment of back pay; hiring; 113 reinstatement or upgrading; restoration to membership in any respondent labor 114 organization; the extension of full, equal and unsegregated housing; the extension 115 of full, equal and unsegregated public accommodations; extension of a commercial 116 117 real estate loan or other financial assistance; extension or restoration of membership or participation in any multiple listing service or other real estate 118 119 service organization or facility; payment of actual damages; and the submission 120 of a report of the manner of compliance;

- (2) That a respondent has engaged or is about to engage in a violation of section 213.040, 213.045, 213.050, or 213.070, to the extent that the alleged violation of section 213.070 relates to or involves a violation of one or more of such other sections or relates to or involves the encouraging, aiding, or abetting of a violation of such other sections, the commission may, in addition to the relief provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection, assess a civil penalty against the respondent, for purposes of vindicating the public interest:
- (a) In an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars if the respondent has not been adjudged to have violated one or more of the sections enumerated in subdivision (2) of this subsection within five years of the date of the filing of the complaint;
- (b) In an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars if the respondent has been adjudged to have committed one violation of the sections enumerated in subdivision (2) of this subsection within five years of the date on which the complaint is filed;
- (c) In an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars if the respondent has been adjudged to have committed two or more prior violations of the sections enumerated in subdivision (2) of this subsection within seven years of the date 138 139 on which the complaint is filed.
- All civil penalties set forth in this subsection shall be paid to the human rights 140 141 fund.
- 142 12. If, upon all the evidence, the panel finds that a respondent has not 143 engaged in any unlawful discriminatory practice, the panel shall state its findings 144 of fact and conclusions of law and shall issue and cause to be served on the 145 complainant and respondent an order dismissing the complaint.

- 13. When the case is heard by a hearing examiner, the examiner shall have all powers described in subdivision (8) of section 213.030 and subsection 11 of this section, for the purpose of the hearing. The hearing examiner shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall recommend to the commission an order granting such relief as provided in subsection 11 of this section or dismissing the complaint as to the respondent as provided in subsection 12 of this section, in accordance with such findings.
- 14. A panel of at least three members of the commission, sitting as the commission, shall review the record, findings and recommended order of the hearing examiner. The panel shall thereafter accept or amend the recommended order which shall become the order of the commission. All orders shall be served on the complainant and respondent, and copies shall be delivered to the attorney general and such other public officers as the commission deems proper.
- 15. No order of the commission issued pursuant to this section shall affect any contract, sale, encumbrance or lease consummated before the issuance of such order and involving a bona fide purchaser without actual notice of the charge filed pursuant to this section.
- 16. Any person aggrieved by an order of the commission may appeal as provided in chapter 536.
  - 213.101. **1.** The provisions of this chapter shall be construed to accomplish the purposes thereof and any law inconsistent with any provision of this chapter shall not apply. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of any law of this state relating to [the] discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age, disability, or familial status.
- 2. Courts applying chapter 213 in employment cases shall use the definitions and burden of proof standards as set forth in this chapter, but also shall rely on judicial interpretations of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e, et seq.), as amended, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621, et seq.), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.), as amended, to the extent those cases are not inconsistent with the definitions and burdens of proof contained in this chapter.
- 3. The general assembly hereby expressly abrogates by this statute the case of *McBryde v. Ritenour School District*, 207 S.W.3d 162 (Mo.App. E.D. 2006), and its progeny as it relates to the necessity and

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appropriateness of the issuance of a business judgment instruction. It shall be the presumption that for a fair representation of the case, a 19 20 jury shall be given an instruction expressing the business judgment 21 rule.

- 4. Rule 74.04 of the Missouri rules of civil procedure is an integral part of the rules as a whole and can be a tool of great utility in removing factually insubstantial cases under this chapter from 25crowded dockets. If an employer in a case under this chapter files a rule 74.04 motion, then the burden-shifting analysis of McDonnell 26 Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792 (1973), and its progeny presents a highly persuasive framework for analysis in cases not involving direct evidence of discrimination. 29
  - 5. The general assembly hereby expressly abrogates by this statute the cases of Daugherty v. City of Maryland Heights, 231 S.W.3d 814 (Mo. 2007) and its progeny as they relate to the contributing factor standard and abandonment of the burden-shifting framework established in McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792 (1973).
- 35 6. The general assembly hereby expressly abrogates by this statute the holding in Hurst v. Kansas City Mo. School District, 437 36 S.W.3d 327 (Mo.App. W.D. 2014), holding that MAI 19.01 may be applied 37 to actions brought pursuant to this chapter, and the holding in Thomas 38 v. McKeever's Enterprises, Inc., 388 S.W.3d 206 (Mo.App. W.D. 2012), 40 holding that juries shall not be instructed that plaintiffs bear the 41 burden of establishing "but for" causation in actions brought pursuant 42 to this chapter.
- 43 7. The general assembly hereby abrogates all existing Missouri approved jury instructions concerning this chapter. 44

213.111. 1. If, after one hundred eighty days from the filing of a complaint alleging an unlawful discriminatory practice pursuant to section 213.055, 213.065 or 213.070 to the extent that the alleged violation of section 213.070 relates to or involves a violation of section 213.055 or 213.065, or subdivision (3) of section 213.070 as it relates to employment and public accommodations, the commission has not completed its administrative processing and the person aggrieved so requests in writing, the commission shall issue to the person claiming to be aggrieved a letter indicating his or her right to bring a civil 9 action within ninety days of such notice against the respondent named in the complaint. If, after the filing of a complaint pursuant to sections 213.040,

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213.045, 213.050 and 213.070, to the extent that the alleged violation of section 11 12213.070 relates to or involves a violation of sections 213.040, 213.045 and 213.050, or subdivision (3) of section 213.070 as it relates to housing, and the 13 person aggrieved so requests in writing, the commission shall issue to the person 14 claiming to be aggrieved a letter indicating his or her right to bring a civil action 15 within ninety days of such notice against the respondent named in the 16 complaint. The commission may not at any other time or for any other 17 reason issue a letter indicating a complainant's right to bring a civil 18 19 action. Such an action may be brought in any circuit court in any county in which the unlawful discriminatory practice is alleged to have [occurred] been 20 21committed, either before a circuit or associate circuit judge. Upon issuance of 22 this notice, the commission shall terminate all proceedings relating to the 23 complaint. No person may file or reinstate a complaint with the commission after the issuance of a notice under this section relating to the same practice or 24 25act. Any action brought in court under this section shall be filed within ninety days from the date of the commission's notification letter to the individual but no 26 27 later than two years after the alleged cause occurred or its reasonable discovery by the alleged injured party. 28

- 2. The court may grant as relief, as it deems appropriate, any permanent or temporary injunction, temporary restraining order, or other order, and may award to the plaintiff actual and punitive damages, and may award [court costs and] reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party, other than a state agency or commission or a local commission[; except that, a prevailing respondent may be awarded court costs and reasonable attorney fees only upon a showing that the case is without foundation].
- 36 3. Any party to any action initiated under this section has a right to a trial by jury.
- 4. The sum of the amount of actual damages, including damages for future pecuniary losses, emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other nonpecuniary losses, and punitive damages awarded under this section shall not exceed for each complaining party:
  - (1) Actual back pay and interest on back pay; and
- (2) (a) In the case of a respondent who has more than five and fewer than one hundred one employees in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, fifty

47 thousand dollars;

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- (b) In the case of a respondent who has more than one hundred 48 and fewer than two hundred one employees in each of twenty or more 49 50 calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, one hundred thousand dollars; 51
- (c) In the case of a respondent who has more than two hundred 53 and fewer than five hundred one employees in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, two hundred thousand dollars; or
  - (d) In the case of a respondent who has more than five hundred employees in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, three hundred thousand dollars.
- 59 5. In any employment-related civil action brought under this chapter, the plaintiff shall bear the burden of proving the alleged 60 unlawful decision or action was made or taken because of the protected 62 classification and was the direct proximate cause of the claimed 63 damages.
- 64 6. Notwithstanding subsection 4 of this section, punitive damages shall not be awarded against the state of Missouri or any of its political 65 subdivisions. 66
  - 285.575. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Whistleblower's Protection Act".
  - 3 2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
  - 4 (1) "Because" or "because of", the discharge decision would not have been made but for the employee's status as a protected person. If the decision would have been made even if the employee was not a protected person, it was not taken because of that status;
- 8 (2) "Employer", an entity that has six or more employees for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. "Employer" shall not include the state of Missouri or its political subdivisions, a corporation wholly owned by 11 12 the state of Missouri, an individual employed by an employer, or corporations and associations owned and operated by religious or 13 14 sectarian groups;
- (3) "Proper authorities", a governmental or law enforcement 15 16 agency, an officer of an employee's employer, the employee's supervisor employed by the employer, or the employee's human resources 17

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18 representative employed by the employer;

- 19 (4) "Protected person", an employee of an employer who has reported to the proper authorities an unlawful act of his or her 20employer; an employee of an employer who reports to his or her 21 22 employer serious misconduct of the employer that violates a clear mandate of public policy as articulated in a constitutional provision, 23 statute, or regulation promulgated under statute; or an employee of an 24 employer who has refused to carry out a directive issued by his or her 25 26 employer that if completed would be a violation of the law. An employee of an employer is not a "protected person" if: 27
  - (a) The employee is a supervisory, managerial, or executive employee or an officer of his or her employer and the unlawful act or serious misconduct reported concerns matters upon which the employee is employed to report or provide professional opinion; or
  - (b) The proper authority or person to whom the employee makes his or her report is the person whom the employee claims to have committed the unlawful act or violation of a clear mandate of public policy.
- 36 3. This section is intended to codify the existing common law exceptions to the at-will employment doctrine and to limit their future expansion by the courts. This section, in addition to chapter 213 and chapter 287, shall provide the exclusive remedy for any and all unlawful employment practices articulated herein and hereby abrogates any common law causes of action to the contrary.
- 42 4. It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer 43 to discharge an individual defined as a protected person in this section 44 because of that person's status as a protected person.
- 5. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action for actual damages for violations of this section but not for punitive damages. However, if a private right of action for damages exists under another statutory or regulatory scheme, whether under state or federal law, no private right of action shall exist under this statute.
- 6. Any party to any action initiated under this section may demand a trial by jury.
- 7. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action that may be filed in a court of

competent jurisdiction. The only remedies available in such an action
 shall be:

- 57 **(1)** Back pay;
- 58 (2) Reimbursement of medical bills directly related to a violation 59 of this section; and
- (3) If a protected person proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the conduct of the employer was outrageous because of the employer's evil motive or reckless indifference to the rights of others, then, in addition to the amounts referenced in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, an additional double amount as liquidated damages may be awarded. In applying this subdivision, the provisions of section 510.263 shall be applied as though liquidated damages were punitive damages and as though the amounts referenced in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection were compensatory damages.
- 8. The court, in addition to the damages set forth herein, may award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees.

Section B. If any provision of this act or the application thereof 2 to anyone or to any circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of 3 those sections and the application of such provisions to others or other 4 circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

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